

AT THE CAPITAL. CONDENSED FROM THE DAILY PAPERS.

A contemporary says: "The National Labor Union of the United States has appointed SELLA MARTIN, Esq., its delegate to the World's Labor Congress, which is to assemble in Paris in September. The choice is a fitting one both because of the service which Mr. MARTIN has rendered to the working men during his two visits to Europe in their behalf, and on account of his eminent abilities. Mr. MARTIN is also acquainted with the French language."

TENNESSEE. -On Tuesday the Reconstruction Committee met and heard Governor Senter, of Tennessee, who concluded his statement relative to the condition of affairs in that State. The examination was of a colloquial character, and no great amount of information was elicited additional to that previously obtained from the witness. Governor Senter reiterated his opinion that he could repress lawlessness in the State of Tennessee if furnished with Government troops. The tenor of his evidence was to show that the condition of affairs in Tennessee was such as to need Federal interfer.

During the session of the committee, Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, filed a paper signed by the grand jury and judge of the Court of Rutherford county, Tennessee, which states, in substance, that the State law can be enforced, and life and property protected, without the interference of the General Government. Mr. A. E. Booth, of Nashville, Tennessee, will have a hearing before the committee at their next ses-

HOME FOR DESTITUTE COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN .- The quarterly meeting of the lady managers of the House for Destitute Colored Women and Children was to have been held on Tuesday last at the house of Mrs. Senator Pomerov, on H street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth. When the hour of meeting arrived there were present Mrs. Senator Pomerov, Mrs. George W. McClellan, Miss Swann, Mr. Nelson, Mrs. J. Sayles Brown, Mrs. Bartlett, and Mrs. G. W. Crandell. The above not constituting a quroum, no business could be transacted, and the board adjourned until the 12th of July next. Carriages were then procurred, and the ladies drove out to the Home. where they made a thorough examination of af- had wished to be, he spoke, in substance, as folfairs. They felt pleased with the learning lows: evinced by the scholars, and left with the just impression that the Home was in charge of able and efficient teachers.

THE VOTE BY BALLOT .- In the House Mon day Mr. Lawrence introduced a bill, which was referred to the Reconstruction Committee, for the protection of the free exercise of the elective franchise, which provides that no citizen of the United States shall be required to write, print, or place his name on any ballot, or cause the same to be done, or otherwise do any act by which the name or identity of any person casting any ballot may be ascertained or known, the law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and fixing the penalty for a viof the provisions of this bill, whether by judges of election or any other person, at a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for one month, or subjection to both punishments, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction.

THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS TO VOTE .-- On Monday morning the House Committee on the Judiciary agreed to the amendment of Mr. Bingham in the nature of a substitute to the bill to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union who have hitherto been denied that right on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The amendment provides that any officer of the United States who shall, by any official act whatever, under color or pretext of any State constitution, or any law of any State, local or municipal, deny or abridge the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than one year and not exceeding three years, or by a fine not less than five hundred dollars, per exceeding five thousand dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

A LECTURE BY MR. MURDOCK .- The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of the Potomac, being desirons that some notice should be taken of the coming anniversary of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, conferred with Mr. Murdoch on the subject while that gentleman was in our city recently, and he, with his accustomed patriotism and generosity, at this city on the evening of the 14th instant, for the purpose of delivering his beautiful lecture, entitled "Impressions and Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," illustrated by the reading of characteristic poetry of the best writers. the government of the land of his birth, and The lecture will first be delivered in Mr. Mur- was consequently at the mercy of the white doch's graceful and forcible manner, and then will follow the reading of the selections. Mr. Murdoch gives the lecture gratuitously, and the net proceeds are to be contributed to the Lincoln Monument Association Fund. Our the free use of the ballot. The question of the citizens may be prepared for a rare entertainment on this occasion, and we expect to see the evening referred to.

As the colored boy nominated by General Butler for a cadetship at West Point had not reached the required age, he was not admitted. Mr. Prosser, of Tennessee, is likely to enjoy the distinction of placing the first colored cadet at West Point. A colored lad whom he has nominated is not only of eligible age, but is qualified to pass examination, and will, of course, be admitted. It is proper that Jeff. Davis and Robert E. Lee, who devoted the education bestowed upon them by the bounty of the Government to efforts for establishing a slave country. No; to be a good citizen he must empire, should be succeeded in the Military accumulate property and pay taxes thereon; Academy by a member of the race which they despised and trampled upon. The race which contributed many thousands of soldiers to swell every citizen owed to his country was to eduthe ranks of the army that defended the Union | cate his children and give to his State men against the late rebellion is entitled to partici. and women who would be an honor to society. pate in the benefits of the Military and Naval Academies - Chronicle

appropriation to defray the expense of a voyage proposes, in case the Government accedes to the vote from the free negro would be such in- reau, with malversation in office, and offered a quest, to make the expedition purely a

A meeting of citizens was held Saturday evening at the Council Chamber, City Hall, for the purpose of forming a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The committee took no action.

THE FIFTEENTH ANENDMENT.—There was a meeting of the citizens of the county held on he would immortalize himself, not by making Whole. Eaturday evening, at Mount Pleasant, for the oration of that important event in an appropriate manner. Remarks were made by the president, Mr. Emery, and others, and the proceedings passed off harmoniously, and adjourned quietly, in good order.

THE SCHOOLMATE for April comes punctually with a feast of good things. Mr. Alger's admirable story, "Rufus and Rose," increases in interest as it proceeds. The declamation and dialogue are both spirited.

The publisher proposes to send the first four numbers of the present year as specimens, on receipt of thirty cents. A liberal offer, and we are sure that he will receive large orders for

we are sure that he will receive large orders for this popular work J. H. Allen, Publisher.

Charles Sumner not Concerned for LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. the Right.

BY GEORGE T. DOWNING

Every intelligent colored man has noticed that the progressive steps toward the right, that have placed the colored American where he is now found, with law proclaiming him the peer of all other Americans, was brought about from necessity; "military necessity" accomplished much of the work. Do not understand me as making railing accusations against persons and parties, as denouncing in unmeasured and unqualified terms. I have not expected that men and parties would go flatly against what they conceived their interest, even for justice, not but that they should, not but that men and parties should be held to rendering exact justice, not but that men and parties will yet see that it is the only safe policy; but it is not yet, men and parties have not arrived to this elevated standard. There are men, members of parties, who have advocated exact justice to the negro, because they have observed justice crushed to earth in the negro.

Foremost among such stands Charles Sumner; and that colored man is an ingrate who has received personal favors at his hand, and who would intimate that sordid or any groveling motives have moved Charles Sumner in the sacrifices he has nobly made in defence of right, because it was right-aye, disinterestedly, save in obeying the necessity of a nature pure and elevated. His part, with a few others, has been to use the necessities of the times, and urge the Republican party to do what it has done. He urged Abraham Lincoln. He told me in a railroad car, when Sumpter was being fired upon, "they have commenced the war : it will not stop, it is not desirable that it be stopped, until slavery shall become extinct in the land."

Prof. Langston on Citizenship.

Professor Largston, of the Howard University, delivered a lecture last Friday evening, at Lincoln Mission, for the benefit of the Lincoln Literary Association. We have called attention to this lecture in one of our editorials. After having excused himself, in a few prefatory remarks, from delivering an extended speech on the subject of citizenship, because of his many engagements, which had prevented him from being prepared as thoroughly as he

Our ideas, in many respects, were confused because of the slavery which had existed among them. Our ideas in regard to Christianity, law. and justice were confused because of slavery. and he held that when slavery entered into a church with its Jim-Crow arrangements about a place for negroes, there could be no religion in that church. He weighed well the words he spoke, and considered that they would never need an apology. The speaker then gave an instance of a religious meeting that was held in New York, inviting all nationalities to attend, and when a negro presented himself for admittance the doorkeeper requested him to wait out-side until he had consulted with the reverend gentlemen who had called the meeting as to in this State the colored people are greatly diswhether or no he should be admitted. The man returned in a few moments, and ushered the man of color to a side door, where he was requested to wait until some one should come to talk with him; but no one ever came, and the negro, concluding that he had got into the wrong place, left. He asked if there was any has been three times destroyed by these afore-Christianity in such a church. Unquestionably not. There again was a confusion of ideas. As another instance in which slavery con-

fuses the ideas, they had prohibitory arrangements in ears, hotels, and other places, and white men who were in no respect the equals of the colored man debated the question as to whether he should be admitted as an associate. This, too, was the effect of slavery. It was his opinion that it would take fifty years before these prejudices were eradicated and a pure. true Christianity existed in the land, and it was their duty to take hold of the matter at once. and get rid of the confusion which the doctrine of slavery had introduced among them. There were persons who thought that the negro was simply a hewer of wood and a drawer of water a chattel-and others who thought they might have everything but political power; but he would show them what was their right.

Nativity gives citizenship to all. No one de-

nies that. The fact had been established by the decision of one of the greatest men in the country. There they had a ground-work to stand on-a ground-work which had been given them before their ideas were confused by slavery-and it was "that all men are created free and equal." There, at least, they stood the equal of the white man! Nativity, then, once acceded to the proposition to return to had given the negro the right to be protected in life, liberty, and property; but it had not given him all political rights, and he was but one degree removed from the slave. Stripped of political rights, the negro had no voice in the government of the land of his birth, and man; and Franklin was right when he said that any man who held his rights of citizenship at the caprice of another was a political slave. black element voting had not yet been quite settled. Had it been given them because it Lincoln Hall crowded to its utmost capacity on | was just or for political reasons time would show. He remembered to have said at the close of the war that the whites of the South must be disfranchised if they wanted reconstruction to be successful, and the only loyal man in the South, the negro. enfranchised. Were they enfranchised because it was right No. Not even Charles Sumner had debated that question. The Republican party was forced by a pressure they could not resist to enfranchise the negro. It was because they could not stand without them. A man did not fulfill all the requirements of citizenship by going into the army and fighting the battles of his it was a duty that devolved upon him when he became a man among men. Another thing That was the only way in which their debt of allegiance would be paid to Church and State.

After the citizen had fully done his duty. INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION .- According to then he could ask the State to pay its debt to a recent decision of the Commissioner of In him and extend to him all the rights of all its ternal Revenue, all venders of lottery-tickets tribunals, open to him all its offices, and proor policies are required to take out a license | tect him in his rights. The speaker then read and the managers to give bond for each agent a few of the laws that existed in the State of Illinois before the war, by which a free negro or mulatto could be sold into slavery if he could ARCTIC EXPLORATION .- Captain Hall and Dr. not pay a fine assessed upon him. As they Hayes were before the House Committee on traveled out of slavery all these things became Appropriations on Monday last, relative to an | glorious to them, and the thirteenth, fourteenth, to the arctic regions in the interest of science. them the rights that it was impossible to keep Dr. Hayes stated to the committee that he was longer from them. All that he had said to willing to undertake the expedition if the Gov- them had been said long years ago by one of ernment would furnish him with a vessel and the greatest jurors of the South, Judge Wilask only an appropriation of \$50,000. He liam Gaston. He it was who said that to take Howard, Commissioner of the Freedman's Bd-

> from our naturalization laws. He wanted the jected to and ruled out; but, after discussion, freely as the Irish and Germans come; and the mittee on Education and Labor for investiga-

a speech in favor of Georgia, but that he would purpose of ratifying the adoption of the fif-teenth amendment and celebrating the comem-striking the word "white" from our naturalization laws; and he must be quick about it, or of the fifteenth amendment upon the Indians Charles Sumner, who never sleeps in these matters, will be before him.

The negro should show himself the equal of the white man by his actions, and not think he was so because Charles Sumner and Wendell Phillips had so proclaimed it.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The receipts of internal revenue for the week ending Saturday, April 9th, were as follows, viz: April 4th, \$1,429,077.69; April 5th, \$271.

306.41 ; April 6th, \$348,814.84 ; April 7th,

\$386,843.14; April 8th, \$387,155.54; April

9th, \$379,180.41. Total-\$3,202,378.03.

Letter from Philadelphia.

W. PHILADELPHIA. March 25th, 1870.

To the Editor of the New Era Allow me first of all, to congratulate you the success of your excellent Weekly. A copy procured me by a friend, has afforded great delight, nor could the effect have been otherwise, considering-apart from its intrinsic merits. and the unlimited good it, therefore, must accomplish,-the famed and experienced hands at the helm. Supplying, as it does, a long-felt desideratum, -and I say this not to the disparagement of other kindred enterprises,-it is emphatically "the New Era." May it long sustain that position for which it is so admirably fitted, viz: for promoting the highest social and political interests of our people throughout the land; for guidance and instruction; for bearing to them the rich freights of choice and peculiar literature : and thus, for educing and fostering, not merely genuine taste, but also for encouraging that all important prerequisite to our future progress-native lit-

erary talent and effort. At this auspicious juncture-this New Era. there is nothing more to be desired on the part of our people, both the elite and the mass, than a sound independent current literature, i. c. one of their own. The purely oratorical period which, in the development of a people's condition and ideas invariably precedes the literary, is fast becoming traditional. It was the spontaneous outgrowth of the very regime it was destined to subvert; and having at length overcome it by breaking down political barriers, it has accomplished its mission, and is withdrawing its forces from the hard fought field. But there are still other barriers to be thrown down -barriers whose reduction, though a mere question of time, demands, nevertheless, the operation of quite a different system of engineering, and species of engineers. To be brief what the oratorical period was to political bar riers, so will the literary era be to existing restraints of prejudice and society. The former was a battle of facts-stubborn facts too obvi-

ous to need a stereotype. The latter, on the contrary, is purely a contest of ideas, and the first preliminary to advancement is to record While you are no stranger to me, as to sight and enviable reputation, I am, at present, under the exigency of an epistolary self-introduction.

Your most humble servant, and fellow-laborer in a common cause, WM. H. JOSEPHUS. Letter from Chattanooga, Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, March 29, 1870.

To the Editor of the New Era: Inclosed find \$10 for five copies of your very excellent paper. We hope to send a good long list before the end of the first volume. The Bank prospers-the colored people are doing well here in and around Chattanooga; many of them are getting homes.

Can you give us any information about Build ing Associations? We are talking of starting something of the kind to aid mechanics, persons of small means to build. In many places turbed by the treatment they receive at the lic lands are. hands of loafers and ex-rebels-only a few miles from this city a prayer meeting was broken up by a gang of masked villains, and their church and school house in that same neighborhood said individuals. And at Stevenson, some thirty miles from this point, a quiet, orderly little settlement has been broken up and driven away without a shadow of reason. These are facts. The rebel spirit still lives-its meanness, in some places, is beyond the power of the English language to express. "The judgment of God must overtake such wickedness." See Ps. 37. E. O. TADE. Yours truly,

CONGRESSIONAL.

APRIL 4 .- IN THE SENATE, the Vice President announced the order of arrangement to be observed in the memorial services in honor of the late Major General George H. Thomas, providing for a meeting of Senators and Representatives in the hall of the House on Tuesday evening, and the appointment of a joint committee of six Senators and seven Representatives to attend the funeral. Messrs. WILSON, CAMERON, TRUMBELL, THAYER, WARNER, and Casserly were subsequently announced as the members of this committee on the part of the Senate.—The Georgia bill was taken up. Mr. STEWART moved to strike out the BINGHAM amendment, and Mr. Wilson offered an amendment authorizing the continuance of the present Legislature for two years from its reorganization in January last, provided the clause of the State constitution on the subject shall never be exercised to extend any official term beyond the regular constitutional period. Messrs. WILLEY, SAULSBURY, STEWART, THURMAN, SHER-MAN, and others, took part in the subsequent

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. JULIAN proposed a constitutional amendment giving the suffrage to women.-The bill fixing the Tuesday next after the 1st Monday in November every second year as the time for the election of Representatives and Delegates to Congress in all the States and Territories was reported and passed.-The Speaker announced the order of arrangements registered letters, or drafts. in honor of the late Major General Thomas, and Messrs. Logan, Garfield, Banks, Slocum, WASHBURN of Wisconsin, RANDALL, and STOKES were appointed as the committee on the part of the House to attend the funeral.-The consideration of the tariff bill was resumed in

Committee of the Whole. APRIL 5 .- IN THE SENATE, Mr. CAMERON offered a resolution directing the Military Committee to suggest some appropriate testimonial in honor of the volunteers of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts who responded soonest to the first war proclamation of President Lincoln After quite an animated discussion on the services rendered by the volunteers of different States, the whole matter was referred to the Military Committee. - The Georgia bill was taken up, and discussed by Messrs. SUMNER and CARPENTER.

IN THE HOUSE, the bill in reference to the Bureau of Education, and discontinuing the Freedman's Bureau was taken up and passed-yeas 104, pays 61 .- The tariff bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole.—Upon READY-MADE CLOTHING the rising of the committee, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to annex the Republic of Dominica.

but Mr. Wood objected. APRIL 6 .- IN THE SENATE, the deficiency appropriation bill, after having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported and passed.-The Georgia bill coming up, it was made the special order for Tuesday next, in and finally the fifteenth amendment had given order to afford Senators appointed to attend the age and condition. For practical use, purchas-

be present. IN THE HOUSE, Mr. WOOD, under cover of a justice that God would not prosper the State. resolution instructing the Committee on Freed-There was but one thing more that had to be man's Affairs to examine and report in referdone, and that was to strike the word "white" ence to the matter. This resolution was obnegroes of Africa to be able to come here as the matter was, on motion, referred to the Com-African was coming as surely as San Domingo tion .- Several bills reported by the Committee on Revision of Laws were passed .- The tariff

> was adopted .- The joint resolution in reference to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company came up in order, the question being on Mr. Wilson's amendment fixing the price of the additional lands granted at \$2.50 per acre, and restricting sales to actual settlers. Messrs. HOWELL and HARLAN made speeches upon the tendency of the present policy of railroad land grants to create monopolies; and, Messrs. STEWART, POMEROY, HOWARD and NYE spoke of the beneficent results of that policy upon our system of internal improvement.—The bill construing the income tax, amended so as to impose certain taxes therein mentioned for the year 1870, was passed, after an interesting discussion upon the equity of such a tax.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to annex Dominica : but Mr. BROOKS of N. Y. objected.

-A bill was reported and passed, appropriating \$106,375 to supply deficiencies for salaries of U. S. Ministers abroad for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870 .- The tariff bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole.

April 8 .- IN THE SENATE, petitions were presented and referred-for an appropriation of \$50,000 to Wilberforce University, for the improvement of various harbors and rivers; and the establishment of mail routes. - The concurrent resolution for a joint committee on Indian | Willard Saulsbury affairs was discussed, mainly upon the propriety of committing to a joint committee a Thomas W. Osborn. subject which involved the treaty-making power. -At the expiration of the morning hour. the Senate adjourned out of respect for the memory of General Thomas, whose funeral was to take place at Troy, N. Y. this day.

IN THE HOUSE, various private bills were reported and passed .- The tariff bill was further proceeded with in Committee of the Whole. APRIL 9:- IN THE SENATE, Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial of one hundred and thirtyseven colored citizens of Circleville, Ohio, setting forth that at the election in that State, on Tuesday last, they were prevented from voting notwithstanding the fifteenth amendment, the officers whose duty it was to allow them to vote having declined to serve, and their places being filled by totally irresponsible persons, leaving them practically no redress. They ask for a law to protect their rights hereafter. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee.—The morning hour was mostly consumed by a discussion upon a motion of Mr. Cole to discharge the Post Office Committee from considering the bill establishing steam service between San Francisco and Australia, &c., and to refer it to the Committee on Commerce.-The Northern Pacific railroad bill was taken up and discussed.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, made another effort to introduce his joint resolution to annex the republic of Dominica; but Mr. Holman objected. - A resolution was adopted, to pay Mr. Butler's expenses (not exceeding \$2000) in the Woolley suit .- Also, a oint resolution, directing the Commissioner of Patents to deliver to Mrs. Mary Custis Lee the Mount Vernon relies now in his custody.-The tariff bill continued to occupy attention in Committee of the Whole.

Mrs. JAMES GILLIARD

Would respectfully give notice to friends and the public generally, that she has opened a first-

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where all attention will be given and no pains spared to make a pleasant home to all who may favor her with a call Terms reasonable Baltimore, April 14, 1870.

ap14-1m. All About the Public Lands,

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ith blank forms, fees, &c It tells in what States and Territories the pub-ANY PERSON POSSESSING THE REQUISITE QUALI-FICATIONS, WITHOUT REGARD TO "RACE OR

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UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, May 25, 1868. The undersigned have carefully examined the SURVEYING MANUAL prepared by J. H. HAWES,

and find it a most invaluable work. In addition to complete and authentic instructions on all questions relating to the United States system of rectangular surveys, the work contains a carefully prepared Synopsis of the Land Laws, and instructions for acquiring titles under them. It is almost indispensable to every Surveyor and Lawyer in the land States, and should find a place in all the school libraries and higher institutions of learning in the country. S. C. POMEROY,

Chairman of Senate Com. on Public Lands. GEO. W. JULIAN, Chairman of House Com. on Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1868. I have examined the Surveying Manual pre-pared by J. H. Hawes, Esq., and he has consulted with me frequently in regard to its subject-matter while it was in preparation, and take pleasure in certifying that it is a work of much value to surveyors in the public land States and Territories, and to all lawyers, land-brokers. or other persons dealing in or locating public

Parties remitting the price of the book to Mr. Hawes may rely upon receiving their copies J. M. EDMUNDS.

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THE SENATE Term exp's. Alabama Mississipph 1871 Adelbert Ames. .1873 Hiram R. Revels.. .1871 Charles D. Drake .. Cornelius Cole .1873 John M. Thayer..... .1875 Thomas W. Tipton... Eugene Casserly*. Connecticut New Hampshire .1875 James W. Patterson. New Jersey.

1873 Alexander G. Cattell.

1875 John P. Stockton*

New York. Georgia. Homer V. M. Miller* . 1871 Roscoe Conkli North Carolina. 1871 Joseph C. Abbott..... Richard Yates... Lyman Trumbull .1873 John Pool ... Ohio. 1873 John Sherman 1875 Allen G. Thurman 1871 Geo. H. Williams... 1873 Henry W. Corbett. Pennsylvania. Edmund G. Ross ... Samuel C. Pomeroy. .1873 John Scott Rhode Island. ...1871 Henry B. Anthony.... .1873 Fred'k A. Sawyer Wm. Pitt Kellogg1870 Joseph S. Fowler... ...1875 Wm. G. Brownlow. Lot M. Morrill Maryland. .1873 (Vacant) George Vickers* ... Justin S. M orrill. Massachusetts .1871 Geo. F. Edmunds. Virginia. John F. Lewis.. Michigan.
Jacob M. Howard.... .1871 John W. Johnston . Waitman T. Willey. Minnesota.
Daniel S Norton*.... Timothy O. Howe..... Matt. H. Carpenter...

Republicans, 49; *Democrats, 11. Vacancies, 4. A full Senate would contain 74 members.

The Senators elect from Georgia and Virginia have not been admitted to their seats. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Alabama. 1-Alfred E. Buck. 1-Jacob H Ela 2-Charles W. Ruckley 3-Robert S. Heffin. 2—Aaron F. Stevens 3—Jacob Benton. 4-Charles Hayes New Jersey. -Cox.* 4-John Hill

were elected in August, and consequently have not been admitted.] 1-Henry A. Reeves.* 1-Logan H. Root. 2-Anthony A. C. Rogers.* 2-John G. Shumaker, 3-Henry W. Slocum. 3-Thomas Boles 4-John Fox. California 5-John Morrissey.* 6—Samuel S. Cox.* 7—Harvey C. Calkin.* 2—Aaron A. Sargent. 3—James A. Johnson. 8—James Brooks.* 9—Fernando Wood.* 0—Clarkson N. Potter.*

Connecticut.

1—Julius Strong.

2—Stephen W. Kellogg.

3—H. H. Starkweather.

4—William H. Barnum. 11—George W. Greene.
12—John H. Ketcham. 13—John A. Griswold.* 14—Stephen L. Mayhem.* 15—Adolphus H. Tanner. 16—Orange Ferriss. Benjamin T. Biggs.* Florida. Charles M. Hamilton. -William A. Wheeler 18-Stephen Sanford Georgia. [Seven Districts. No elec-

the XLIst Congress. The Members of the last congress 21—Alex. H. Bailey 22—John C. Churchill. 23—Dennis McCarthy. were these:]
1—J. W. Clift.
2—Nelson Tift *
3—William P. Edwards. 24—George W. Cowles. 25—William H. Kelsey. 26—Giles W. Hotchkiss 4—Samuel E. Gove, 5—Charles H. Prince. 27-Hamilton Ward. 28-Noah Davis, jr. 6-Vacancy | 7-P. M. B. Young.*

29—John Fisher. 30—David S. Bennett 31-Porter Sheldon At Large—John A Logan 1—Norman B. Judd. 2—John F. Farnsworth. -Clinton L. Cobb. 2—David Heaton. 3—Oliver H. Dockery H. C. Burchard.
John B. Hawley. (Resigned.) ---Israel G. Lash. 5—Ebon C. Ingersol 6—Burton C. Cook. 6—Francis E. Shober. 7—Plato Durham.* S—Shelby M. Cullom. -Jeb E. Stevenson. -Robert C. Schenck 11—Samuel S. Marshall.* 12—John B. Hay. 13—John M. Crebs.* -William Lawren ---William Mungen.* -John A. Smith. i-Wm. E. Niblack.* -James J. Winaus 8—John Beatty. 9—Edw. F. Dickinson.

4—Geo. W. Julian. 5—John Coburn.; 6—Daniel W. Voorhees.* 10-Truman H. Hoag.* 11-John T. Wilson. 12-Phil. Van Trump -Godlove 8. Orth. 18—George W. Morgan.' 14—Martin Welker. 8—Jas. N. Tyner. 9—John P. C. Shanks. 10—Wm. Williams. 15—Eliakim H. Moore, 15—John A. Bingham. 17-Jacob A. Ambler. 11-Jasper Packard. 1-George W. McCrary 1-Joseph S. Smith.* 3-Wm. B. Allison 4—Wm. Loughridge. 5—Francis Pomeroy. 6—Frank W. Palmer

2—Charles O'Neill. 3—John Moffet.* Kansas. 1—Sidney Clarke. Kentucky
-Lawrence 3. Trimble.*
2—Wm. M. Sweeney.* John R. Reading. 8—J. Lawrence Getz. 9—Oliver J. Dickey. 3—(Resigned.) 4—J. Proctor Knott.* 5—Boyd Winchester.* 10—Henry L. Cake. 11—Daniel M. Van Auken.* 12—George W. Woodward.* 6—Thomas L. Jones. 7—James B. Beck.* 5—George M. Adams.*
9—John M. Rice.*
Louisiana.
1—Louis St. Martin.* 13—Ulysses Mercur.
14—John B. Packer. 14—John B. Packer.
15—Richard J. Haldeman.
16—John Cessna.
17—Daniel J. Morrell.
18—Wm. H. Armstrong.
19—Glenni W. Scofield.
20—Calvin W. Gilfilian. 2-Lewis A. Sheldon

3—Adolphe Bailey.*
4—Michael Ryan.*
5—George W. McCranie. Maine.
1—John Lynch.
2—Samuel P. Morrill.
3—James G. Blaine.
4—John A. Peters. 21—[Contested.] 22—James S. Negley. 23—Darwin Phelps. 24—Joseph B. Donley Rhode Island. 1—Thomas A. Jencke 2—Nathan F. Dixon 5-Eugene Hule. 1-Samuel Hambleton.* 2-Stevenson Archer.* 1—(Resigned.) 2—C. C. Bowen.

3—Solomon D. Hoge 4—W. D. Simpson. -Patrick Hamill. Tennessee.
At Large—John B. Rogers.
1—Roderick R. Butler.
2—Horace Maynard.
3—William B. Stokes. 1—James Buffington.
2—Oakes Ames.
3—Ginery Twitchell.
4—Samuel Hooper.
5—Benjamin F. Butler.
6—Nathaniel P. Banks. 4—Lewis Tillman. 5—William F. Prosses 8—Samuel M. Arnell. 7—George M. Brooks. 8—George F. Hoar. 9—Wm. B. Washburn 10—Henry L. Dawes.

Michigan. 1—Fernando C. Beaman -Wm. L. Stoughton. 3—Austin Blair. 4—Thomas W. Ferry. 1—Chas. W. Willard. 2—Luke P. Poland. 3—Worthington C. Smith. 5—Omer D. Co 6—Randolph S lph Strickland. 1-Merton S Wilkinson 2-Eugene M. Wilson Mississippi. 1—George E. Harris, 2-James H. Platt 3—Charles H. Porter. 4—George W. Booker 5—Robert Ridgway. 6—William Milnes, jr. 2-J. L. Morphis, 3-J. C. W. McKee, 4-L. W. Perce.

-Lewis McKenzie -Erastus Wells. At Large-Joseph Segar 2—Gustavus A. Finkelburg 3—James R. McCormick 4—Sempronius H. Boyd. 5—Samuel S. Burdett 6—Robert T. Van Horu. 7—Joel F. Asper. 8—John F. Benjamin. 9-David P. Dyer. Nebraska. 1-John Taffe.

1—Isaac H. Duvall. 2—James C. McGrew. 3-John S. Witcher Wisconsin. 2—Benj. F. Hopkins. 3—Amasa Cobb. 4—Chas. A. Eldridge. 5-Philetus Sawyer 6-Cad. C. Washburn Republicans, including Radicals and Conservatives, 157; *Democrats, 71. One seat, Covode's, in Pennsylvania is contested. Members not sworn in from Georgia,

Missis-ippi, and Texas, make, with the contested sent, vacancies. A full House would have 245 members. NATIONAL INSURANCE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONORESS.

DIRECTORS:

C. H. CLARE, JAY COOKE, F. RATCHPORD STARE, W. G. MOORHEAD, E. A. BOLLINS, HENRY D. COOKA, W. E. CHANDLER, JOHN D. DEFREES, EDWARD DODGE, H. C. FARNESTOCK GEORGE F. TYLER, J. HINCKLEY CLARK, OFFICERS: C. H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.

JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.

HENRY D. COOKE, Washington. Vice President.

EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE NATIONAL LABOR UNION.

ARTICLE I. Section 1. This organization shall be known as the National Labor Union, and its jurisdiction shall be confined to the United States.

ARTICLE II. SEC. 1. The National Labor Union shall be composed of such organizations as may now or hereafter exist, having for their object the amelioration and advancement of the condie who labor for a living. SEC. 2. Each organization shall be entitled to one represen-tative, and each State Labor Union to three for the State at large in the National Labor Union, provided that represen-tative derive their election direct from the organization they claim to represent. ARTICLE III.

Sac. 1. The officers of the National Labor Union shall be elected annually on the third day of the session, and shall hold their office until their successors are duly elected. They shall consist of a President, Vice President, Recording and Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee f nine members.

Szc 2. The above-named officers shall constitute a Bureau | City, D. C., commencing January 13, 1870. SEC. 3. There shall be one Vice President for each State,

Territory, and the District of Columbia, to be chosen by the State Labor Unions where they exist. Where there are no State Labor Unions, by the State Labor Conventions at their next meeting proceding the annual meeting of the National Labor Union. If neither elect a Vice President, then the Labor Union. If neither elect a Vice President, then the National Labor Union shall have power to appoint at their regular annual meeting.

Sec 4. The Bureau of Labor shall be located in the city of APTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the National Labor Union and the "Bureau of Labor," and preserve order and enforce the laws. He shall sign all orde for money drawn on the Treasurer by the Secretary, and be the custodian of the seal, which shall be affixed to all door ments emanating from his office, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Bureau of Labor, and the interest of the various organizations in the several SEC. 2. The Vice President shall, in the absence or disabiliof the President, perform the duties of his office

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1. The Recording Secretary shall keep a correct account of the proceedings of the National Labor Union and Burcau of Labor. He shall fill all blanks, and write all orders for money on the Treasurer. He shall keep a debit and credit account, and shall report the condition of the finances at each meeting of the Burcau of Labor, and perform such other service as may be required by the National Labor Union and Burcau of Labor. In his absence the Assistant Secretary shall perform the duties of his office. ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys, pay all bills and orders that may be drawn on him, and properly attested. He shall keep a debit and credit account, and re port at each meeting of the Bureau of Labor. He may be required to give such bonds with such security as the Bureau

ARTICLE VII. SEC. 1. The Bureau of Labor shall meet at least once in each month, at such time and places as the interest of the Union may require. They shall fill all vacancies in said Bureau. They shall have power to grant charters to the various organizations in the different States. In connection with the President they shall advise and superintend the organization of Labor Unions, land, loan, building, and cooperative associations generally, in the different States. They shall inquire into and inform the various organizations as to when, where, and how money can be obtained, in what sums, and at what rate of interest, and what security will be required. They shall give especial attention to protecting the rights of the workingmen of the various organizations SEC. 1. The Bureau of Labor shall meet at least once in the rights of the workingmen of the various organization chartered by the National Labor Unions in bringing to jus-tice those who may rob them of their wages, the bringing tice those who may rob them of their wages, the bringing about such legislation in the several States as may be necessary for the interest and advancement of t

Sec. 2. They shall regulate the salary of the President. Secretary, and such other officers as may be necessary to ac-complish the objects of the National Labor Union. Sec. 3. They shall report annually to the National Labor Union the condition of the various organizations, also the general condition of colored labor in the United States, with such recommendations as they may think necessary.

Sec. 4. They shall, in connection with the President, act as Sec. 5. All communications in relation to business per-taining to the Labor Union or Bureau of Labor, must be marked on the envelope "official," and addressed to the Presimarked on the envelope "official," and address dent, Post Office Box 191, Washington, D. C. ARTICLE VIII.

Sec. 1. Seven members, in any organization, shall be sufficient to apply for a charter, which shall be granted on th payment of five dollars. syment of five donars.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of each organization to prepare an annual statement of the condition of said organization, with such other information as may be to the interest of workingmen, and forward it to the Bureau at least one month before the meeting of the National Labor Union, that the reports may be printed for the use and benefit of the National Labor Union at its annual meetings. ARTICLE IX.

a tax of ten cents annually per member. The tax of an or-ganization shall be paid on the presentation of the creden-tials of the delegate; and no delegate shall be allowed to take part in the deliberations of the Union until the tax ARTICLE X.

SEC. 1. The meeting of the National Labor Union shall be held on the second Monday of December in each year; and shall commonce its session at 12 M.

Sic. 2. Special meetings of the National Labor Unions may be called by the President, upon the request of the Bureau of ARTICLE XL -ORDER OF BUSINESS

Report of Committee on Credentials. 3. Reading of minutes. 4 Report of Bureau of Labor.

Report of standing and special committees. Report of local organizations. Unfinished business. New business. 9. Adjournment. ARTICLE XII.

SEC. 1. This Constitution shall only be altered or amended at the regular annual meetings of the National Labor Union by a two-third vote of all members present. Prospectus of the National Labor Union and

Bureau of Labor of the United States of Fellow Citizens and Workingmen of the United States The question of the hour is, How can the workingma best improve his condition? This question is not only being agitated in the United States, but throughout the civilized world. The universal law of our existence is: "In the sweat

of thy face thou shalt cat thy bread." We desire to impress you with this fact, that it is a Divine law, that we must la-bor, and that the comforts of life can only be attained by honest, patient toil. honest, patient toil.

It should be the aim of every man to become a capitalist; that is, every man should try and receive an exchange for his labor, which, by proper economy and investment, will, in the future, place him in the position of those on whom he is now dependent for a living. At least it should be your aspiration to become the owner of your own homestead and place that homestead beyond the reach of want and poverty. As workingmen we can only possess these blessings by being industrious with our brains and hands, temperate in our

habits, and economical with our means.

It is the duty of our National Labor Union, and more particularly the Bureau of Labor created by your delegates assembled from nearly every State in the Union, to advise with you upon the best and most speedy means to better your you upon the best and most speedy means to better your condition in the United States. We look with painful emotions upon the present condition of colored labor in the several States. Disorganized, poorly paid, assaulted, and, in many cases, totally indifferent to its own welfare. After a careful survey and consideration of this vital question, in which we have consulted the wisdo

and experience of the most profound economists and labor reformers of our times— We advise you, 1st, to immediately organize, because labor can only protect itself when organized; that is, by being or-ganized thoroughly, you have the command of capital. You receive better pay for your labor. You learn where and how to invest your labor to better advantage. You learn the to invest your labor to better advantage. You learn the value of the capital invested with your labor—how to respect that capital, and make that capital respect your labor. You learn how and where to create employment, to give yourselves work when you are debarred by opposite combinations. You learn the wants of your fellow workmen and how to provide for them.

In a word, without organization, you stand in danger of being exterminated. You cannot expect to be profitably employed, and the trades will soon die out in the race. With organization you will find employment, you will force opposite combinations to recognize your claims to work without restriction because of our color, and open the way for your children to learn trades and move forward in the

enjoyment of all the rights of American citizenship. shall you organize? We answer call a general meeting of the workingmen in every city and town, and after discussing the importance of organization, appoint a committee of one from each branch of trade or labor represented, to prepare a plan for erganization. When they have reported a plan then appoint your committee on constitution and permanent organization. When they report, proceed immediately to form yourselves into an association, send a copy of your constitution and list of officers to the Bureau of Labor, and get your charter. We would advise, where there is a sufficient number of any particular branch, that they organize separate associations. As each man desires to follow that business for which he has been educated. As a constitution for the government of a carpenters' association will not suit for the government of a carpenters' association, it is important that you organize each branch separately. Five men of any one branch organized, can accomplish more in the interest of that particular branch, than being associated with five hundred men of several branches. Mixed organizations have always proven disasterous to the labor reform movement, except in delegated bodies. The above organizations for the second consideration of the se cations referred to, are simple organizations for the protec-tion of labor and wages.

We would call your attention to, and advise, 2nd that you

form yourselves into co-operative Trades Unions. While these are the most beneficial as sciations of modern times, they require much judgment, and intellectual ability to make them a success. They seem to be a necessity at this time in order to furnish employment to colored men in many States in the Union. We could not furnish a general plan of organization. Each particular association must be governed by special rules. We can only advise you how to organize, when you inform the Bureau what you propose to organ We can but say the general principle is, to take a given amount of stock, and pay that in weekly or monthly installments until they have enough to commence business with, so that, by a comflination of their money and labor, they will form a capital and business that will give them an independent living. In organizations of this kind no restrictions should be placed upon parties investing, be-cause of their ether relations. Let any man who will, take in interest with you.

3. We should advise you to organize Building and Land Associations. These can easily be established in connec-tion with your "Trades and Labor Unions," and will have a tendency to strengthen and perpetuate them. Experience has proved that all men can, by the agency of a well regulated building association, buy a house for what he would pay rent for one. We shall be pleased to advise you upon the most improved plans of organization. enlighten them upon all questions affecting their interest, and battle with the prejudices manifested because of our pe-culiar position, the National Labor Convention has adopted

demand for labor, value of real estate, forms of organiza-tion, and to meet all questions, national and local, affecting the interest of the workingmen.

The accessity for such a paper is admitted by all who are the least acquainted with our present disorganized condition, and as it is barely possible to disconnect our labor and social interest from our political, we shall at all times, when the necessity demands, take a decided stand in advising you upon all questions that will be to your interest as a race, and to the good of our common country. As we shall have one or more agents, who shall travel in and through all the States to assist you in organizing all the departments of labor, we hope that every man will make himself an agent to take the paper, and see that his neighbor has one also, until it may be found in every house in the

Our course is onward! Let every man put his shoulder to Our course is onward! Let every man put his shoulder to the wheel, and victory and success will perch upon our banners. All communications must be marked "official," and addressed to the President, Box 191, Washington, D. C. P. S.—Your attention is particularly invited to the Constitution of the National Labor Union, published in the proceedings of the Convention.

ISAAC MYERS, President.

GEORGE T DOWNING, Vice President.

LEWIS H. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

CSARLES H. PETERS, Assistant Secretary COLIN CRUSOR, Treasurer.

HOD. C. H. Hamilton, John H. Butler G. M. Mabson, D. M. Simms,

PROSPECTUS

NEW ERA

A NATIONAL JOURNAL

A new journal, to be called the New Esa, devoted especially to the promotion of the Political, Educational, Industrial, and Economical interests of the Colored People of the United States, and to their Moral and Religious im provement, will be issued weekly in Washington

Such a paper is regarded by those whose judge ment is entitled to consideration as a necessity of the times, and is approved by prominent pub lic men and philanthropists in every section of the Union. In response to these demand this paper is established. The New Era will partake of a two-fold na-

ture-that of an Advocate and an Educator. As an Advocate, it will assert and maintain every right pertaining to the American citizen, independent of race, color, or accident of birth It will demand the recognition of these rights wherever the Constitution extends or the national ensign waves. As au Educator, its colums will be an especial medium for the effective diffusion of right principles and much-needed instruction. For the inculcation of those habits of industry, economy, and self-reliance which conduce to independent manhood, and give vitality and energy to free government, insuring in return blessings to the governed.

While the editors of the New Era are colored men, and the contributors will be mainly colored, yet the columns will be open for the discussion of all questions of vital importance to the country by any of its citizens. Communica tions suitable for publication in these columns, are solicited from our friends in all parts of the country, especially in the Southern States.

THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT. Upon all questions involving the especial in terests of the colored American citizen, the simple rule of equal justice for all men will govern the policy of the New Era. It will demand the recognition of no right for one citizen which it will not freely accord to every other. It will

oppose any attempt to confer privileges upon a class, that are withheld from the humblest citizen in the land. It will demand for every citizen equality before the law, and full protection of person and property in every State and Territory of the National Union. The New Era will take high national ground apon all public questions, and labor to inspire a oneness of purpose and encourage unity of

Sec. 1. Each local organization or representative shall pay action, especially among the newly-enfranchised eople of the Reconstructed States. bering the past history of the Republican party, and recognizing what it has done for the colored people of the nation, the New Era will give its hearty support to that party, reserving to ourselves, however, entire independence on political questions, and the right to go further than party platforms and party policy, whenever in our opinion the rights of humanity or the interests of any portion of the people require it at our hands.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT By education the people of a free Government,

such as ours is intended to be, are better qualified to discharge their duties to the State, to one another, and to God. The nation will ever find its surest safeguard in the intelligence of its voting masses, and the journal which would promote the highest good of government and people must lend its energies and its power to the work of educating that people. Especially is the agency of the press needed by that portion of the people, colored and white, who, either in slavery or under the ban of its blighting influences, have been deprived of the opportunities enjoyed by their more favored brethren of the

The Freedmen's Bureau had under its charge during the past year, as shown by the last annual report, 114,523 colored pupils in the day schools and 89,731 in the Sunday schools, employing 6,650 teachers. About 190,000 of these pupils were slaves at the commencement of the war. The educational department of this paper will contain regular contributions from the Freedmen's Bureau and other matter adapted to the capacities and needs of this large number of pupils and teachers, thereby making the NEW ERA a valuable auxiliary in the scheme of edu-

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT. The industrial interests of the colored people will claim and receive a large share of our attention. We adopt the following extracts from the address promulgated by the Colored Labor Convention held in this city in December last, indicating the views and policy of the New East

on this subject: "For our own good and the welfare of our country in all things pertaining to her material and moral well-being, we seek a better and broader opportunity to gain knowledge in the fields of agricultural, mechanical, commercial, artistic, and professional labor, and this knowledge we would energise, direct, and make more largely effective through the enlightening and sanctifying influence of education. Our mottoes are liberty and labor, enfranchisement and edu cation! The spelling-book and the hoe, the hammer and the vote, the opportunity to work and to rise, a place on which to stand, and to be and to do, we ask for ourselves and children as the means in the use of which, under God. we are to compass these achievements which furnish the measure, the test, and justification of our claim to impartial treatment and fair

"That this end may be reached, we ask, first of all, that trades be opened to our children. and that they be given the benefit of a just and equitable system of apprenticeship; in the second place, that for every day's labor given we be paid full and fair remuneration, and that no avenue of honest industry be closed against us; and thirdly, since we believe that the intelligence, the elevation, and happiness of all people depends in no small degree upon the diversity of their iudusdrial pursuits, we ask that we may work in the printing office, whether private or governmental, in the factory, the foundry, the workshop, upon the railroad, the canal, the river, the steamboat, in the warehouse, the store. wherever labor is to be done and an able and faithful workman is wanted we conceive that we may claim a place without distinction as to 4. In order to effect a more thorough organization of the our color or former condition, since all that can colored workingmen of the United States, and advise and be demanded by the employer is ability, faithful performances of the contract made, and the employee reasonable treatment and the compenthe New Egg, a weekly journal published in the city of Washington, as the organ of the Colored Workingmen of the United States. It shall be our object to keep you informed as to the condition of the trades in each State, rates of wages, toil, we rejoice in all those evidences of prospective good which we and other laboring classes see in the erection of factories and foundries in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, promising that our strong and labor-hardened hands, our intellectual powers, quickened by the influences of education, and our purposes made doubly earnest by considerate treatment and the prospect of just compensation, shall all be given to the development of the industrial resources of our

several States in the interest of our employers. The NEW ERA will be made a desirable visitor for the family and the fireside, and we earnestly appeal to our friends everywhere to aid us by

their subscriptions and their influence. The subscription price of the NEW ERA will be \$2.50 a year for single subscriptions, or 6 copies for \$10, in advance.

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